ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:18734 USPATFULL
TITLE: Skin treatment composition
INVENTOR(S): Oliver, Benjamin, 811 Flushing Ave. Apt. 15-E, Bklyn., NY, United States 11206

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5869062		19990209	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-863733		19970527	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Schenkman, Leonard
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 279
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved skin treatment composition is provided. The composition comprises calamine in an amount between about 8% and 20%, an antioxidant in an amount between about 0.05 and 3 weight percent; and an herbal anti-bacterial substance in an amount between about 0.25 and 4 weight percent. These ingredients are combined with a base, preferably comprised of water and glycerin, in order to prepare the inventive composition. The base will generally comprise from between 25% and 60% by weight of the overall composition.

DETD In addition, the inventive skin treatment composition works far more quickly than other known compositions. This is because this formulation is the first to combine herbal **antibacterial** ingredients with antioxidants.

DETD In using the inventive skin formulation for treating acne, unlike most applications, the user can first squeeze the whiteheads which develop when the pores of the skin are clogged. Once this is done, the inventive composition may then be applied. In most prior art formulations, if the whitehead is squeezed, a blemish will result. Since the inventive formulation also treats blemishes, the disadvantage of first squeezing the whitehead does not exist. The reason that the formulation is suitable for both treating acne and for removing blemishes is due to the combination of astringents/antioxidants (for blemishes) and for the herbal **antibacterials**/calamine (for acne).

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethyl alcohol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies 94-17-7, p-Chlorobenzoyl peroxide 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 110-05-4, tert-Butyl peroxide 110-22-5, Acetyl peroxide **1314-13-2**, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1338-23-4, Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide. 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies **8011-96-9**, Calamine
(anti-acne compns. contg. calamine and antioxidants and antibacterials)

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:59426 USPATFULL
TITLE: Topical composition
INVENTOR(S): Nesbit, Michael Robert, Louth, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Seton Healthcare Group PLC, Lancashire, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6221403	B1	20010424	
	WO 9403190		19940217	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-382056		19950208	(8)
	WO 1993-GB1662		19930805	
			19950208	PCT 371 date
			19950208	PCT 102(e) date

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Pak, John
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Duane, Morris & Heckscher LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 164
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A topical composition for impregnating a bandage comprises zinc oxide in a stable oil in water emulsion. The emulsion comprises one or more fats or oils, one or more emulsifying agents, at least one water soluble gum and water. No preservative is required.

SUMM Bandages impregnated with pastes containing zinc oxide are commonly used for the treatment of skin complaints such as leg ulcers, varicose eczemas and chronic determatitis. These known pastes are not sufficiently emulsified and are therefore unstable, particularly when subjected to sterilisation processes such as heating and irradiation. As these known pastes cannot be properly sterilised it is conventional to include "preservatives" which include **antibacterial** and antiviral agents, such as alkyl p-hydroxybenzoates, in order to irradicate any bacteria or viruses that are not removed by sterilisation. These preservatives cause hyposensitivity when the bandage comprising the paste is applied to the wound.

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 130-26-7, Clioquinol 540-10-3, Cetyl palmitate 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminosilicate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 3234-85-3, Myristyl myristate **8011-96-9**, Calamine 8029-68-3, Ichthammol 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9005-66-7, Polysorbate 40 9005-67-8, Polysorbate 60 9005-70-3, Polysorbate 85 9005-71-4, Polysorbate 65 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters, polyoxyethylene adducts 25322-68-3D, Polyoxyethylene, adducts with sorbitan esters 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 154362-32-0, Crodamol SS 154362-61-5, Polysorbate 120
(in topical oil-in-water emulsion contg. zinc oxide, stable, for impregnating bandages)

IT **1314-13-2**, Zinc oxide, biological studies
(topical oil-in-water emulsion contg., stable, for impregnating bandages)

=> d ibib ab hit 2

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:35:21 ON 16 NOV 2001)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:35:27 ON 16 NOV 2001
L1             1 S CEDAR LEAF OIL/CN
L2             1 S ZINC OXIDE/CN
L3             0 S CALAMINE LOTION/CN
L4             5 S CALAMINE/CN

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:36:05 ON 16 NOV 2001
L5             0 S L1 AND L2 AND L4
L6             0 S L1 AND L2
L7             0 S L1 AND L4

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:36:41 ON 16 NOV 2001
L8             0 S L1 AND L2 AND L4
L9             0 S L1 AND L2
L10            0 S L1 AND L4
L11            5 S L2 AND L4 AND ANTIBACT?
L12          196 S L2 (L)ANTIBACT?

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:38:26 ON 16 NOV 2001
L13            0 S L2 (P) ANTIBACT?
L14          141 S L2 AND ANTIBACT?
L15            2 S L14 AND L4
L16           19 S L2 AND L4
L17            0 S L16 AND ANTIMICB?
L18            2 S L16 AND ANTIBACT?
L19            2 S CUPRESSACEAE AND CEDAR

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:49:48 ON 16 NOV 2001
L20           13 S CUPRESSACEAE AND CEDAR

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:53:39 ON 16 NOV 2001

=> d ibib ab hit l19 1-2

L19  ANSWER 1 OF 2  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:        97:73301  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Antimicrobial compositions with hinokitiol and
                         citronellic acid
INVENTOR(S):             Yamaguchi, Yuzo, Kanagawa, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Takasago International Corporation, Tokyo, Japan
                         (non-U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 5658584                19970819
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1995-513181            19950809  (8)

                               NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    JP 1994-216686     19940819
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:        Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              519
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An antimicrobial composition containing a mixture of hinokitiol and citronellic acid in a ratio of about 1:1 to about 3:1 by weight. The antimicrobial composition according to the invention is safe for humans and has a high antimicrobial activity and a broad antimicrobial spectrum, and is widely useful for antiblastic and antifungal purposes in toiletries and household articles.

SUMM However, these naturally-occurring antimicrobial substances often have a narrow antimicrobial spectrum, and sometimes are not adequately applicable for toiletries and household articles because they do not meet the requirements of a broad antimicrobial spectrum against various kinds of microorganisms. For example, antimicrobial substances derived from essential oils of spices and herbs have high antimicrobial activity against fungi, but not against bacteria. Antimicrobial substances derived from essential oils of eucalyptus, cinnamon, **cedar**, sandalwood, etc. are effective against bacteria but not fungi.

SUMM Citronellic acid is also called 1-rhodinic acid. It is a compound derived from an essential oil of Chamaecyparis taiwanesis, etc., and it is known to have an antimicrobial activity against Fones annosus and Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Osamu Okuda, Koryo Kagaku Soran (Fragrance Chemistry Comprehensive Bibliography) [II], 1968. 1.15., issued by Hirokawa Shoten, p. 1140). Also, JP-A-6-40831 (1994) discloses that a plant component derived from **Cupressaceae** contains .beta.-dolabrin and carvacrol in addition to hinokitiol and 1-rhodinic acid (citronellic acid) and has an antifungal activity against pathogens which cause turf diseases.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	82:48884 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Method for asexual reproduction of coniferous trees
INVENTOR(S):	Abo El-Nil, Mostafa M., Milton, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4353184		19821012	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1981-263969		19810518	(6)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bagwill, Robert E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	714

AB This invention is a method for asexual reproduction of coniferous trees. It combines in vivo hormone treatments with in vitro tissue culture for multiplication of a clone of the original genotype. The first step is repetitive cytokinin treatment of the living tree, preferably on weekly intervals. This will induce buds or shoots, usually in axillary locations or at the apex of fasciles. These shoots have a morphology typical of juvenile plants or even newly sprouted seedlings. In culture, the buds will give rise to juvenile-like shoots. The shoots or buds are placed in various media to induce growth and further budding. These second order buds are again placed in a growth medium to give rise to shoots that can then be rooted. The method appears unique in its ability to rapidly and inexpensively multiply a large clone of genotypically superior trees of physiologically and morphologically mature age.

SUMM The particular procedure to be used will depend somewhat on the characteristics of the individual species being reproduced. Species within the families Pinaceae, **Cupressaceae**, Taxodiaceae, or Araucariaceae appear to respond well to the treatment described. In particular, trees within the genera Pinus, Picea, Tsuga, Pseudotsuga, Thuja, Juniperus, Sequoia, and Araucaria have shown excellent response and apparent rejuvenation. Pinus will behave somewhat differently from most other members of the Pinaceae because its needles are borne on fascicles which contain a latent bud meristem at the base of the needle cluster. It is this bud that is normally activated by the in vitro cytokinin treatment. In the other genera within the Pinaceae it is usually a latent axillary bud meristem that is activated. Typically, the pines will form actual fascicular shoots in response to the initial cytokinin treatment, while the other Pinaceae genera will form axillary buds. The response will be somewhat different with Sequoia or with Thuja where epicormic and other adventitious budding occurs at less well-defined sites.

DETD Thuja plicata (western red **cedar**) about thee years of age responded after three sprayings of BA solution by profuse epicormic and other adventitious budding and shoot elongation. The shoots had leaves with the needle-like morphology of newly sprouted seeds rather than the compressed scales of a mature tree. These shoots have not yet been placed in culture.

CLM What is claimed is:

9. The method of claim 1 in which the trees are members of the families Pinaceae, **Cupressaceae**, or Taxodiaceae.